WHAT H, M, HYNDMAN SAYS ABOUT LABOR. WHY DISTURBANCES ARE TO BE EXPECTED IN AMERICA-EIGHT HOURS A FAIR DAY'S WORK.

VIEWS OF A SOCIALIST.

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LONDON, May 7.—Henry M. Hyudman stated the position of the British Social Democrats on the labor question to The Tribune's representative to-day. Mr. Hyndman was one of the speakers at the last riotous assembly of workingmen in Trafalgar Square, London, and was arrested among others for meiting that disturbance. His eloquent plea, at the trial, had much to do with securing his own acquittal and that of his associates, and brought him into great prominence as the mouthpiece of the order which he represents. Like many other Socialists Mr. Hyndman is anxious that the public shall distinguish between Socialists and Anarchists. The recent violent outbreaks in Chicago and other American cities have led people, he thinks, freshly to confound the two classes with each other. Foilowing is his statement :

Giadstone's address to the Midlothian electors puts the political issue clouded and envenomed. The dep putrages at Chicago concern reasonable men elsewhere. Consider the facts rationally in the light of recent developments and the struggle between classes. When five or six years ago I pointed out in an article in The Fort-nightly Review, entitled, "Lights and Shades of American Politics," that the great class antagonism between laborers and capitalists, between proleteriat and bourgeosic, threatened to develop into violent strife, sooner the United States than elsewhere, nearly all the press on the other side of the Atlantic laughed at the ignorance of the English traveller concerning American institutions. This surprised me all the more as the Pittsburg rising was then of comparatively recent date and there was already manifested growing disaffection among the workers throughout the country. I have received several inquiries from business men in America and here as to what views I now take of the matter and of President Cleveland's attitude at the present time. The following

ce I first landed at San Francisco from Melbourne and Sydney, in December, 1870, I have noticed at each successive visit to the United States that it seemed more difficult for a workingman to rise out of the wage-earn-ing class, especially in the great cities. The collapse after each boom assumed a more serious character than formerly. Not only are more wage-earners thrown out of work, but the pressure of hard times upon the indelent farmers, of whom there are no fewer than 4,300,000, with 3,300,000 dependents, seemed increasingly heavy. But the whole working population of America, native born and immigrant, consider that honest labor has a right to its reward. The great stagnation in trade and shrinkage of prices everywhere experienced have not only been felt, but resented, by the wage-earners of the United States. When, therefore, a few months age, 2,000,000 people were out of employment in the cities or on very short time, and farmers were defaulting in the interest on their mortgages in every State in the Union, it was clear that the economical disturbance would soon be reflected in social disturbance, and as ratiroads in America for a the most obvious and most obnoxious form of capitalist monopoly, it was probable the attack would begin upon them.

Such difficulties always occur in some shape prior to the rising portion of the cycle of trade. This time the Square Committee had shown the workers by clearly tabulated statements that their wages were lower in proportion than in Europe. Moreover, the growth of the Knights of Labor and the spread of socialism, not only among foreigners, but among men of American and English parentage, were giving the workers that organization which they had previously lacked in America. There are several reasons also which favor the combination of the people, and render probable a resort to force. First-The workers as a whole read more than they do in Europe. Second— They have almost invariably been accustomed to a high standard of life, and look to one still higher. Third— The wealthlest men of the States are men whose fortunes for the most part the workers have seen grow before They are not lost in a class with hereditary wealth as they are here, nor is the professional of

moderate means sonumerous. Fourth-Consequently the autagoulsm of interests when pointed out is much more glaring, and the con-trast between the nominal political and social equality and the real disparity is more deeply feit; men in facdo not recognize it as rational or inevitable. Fifth-There is less personal relation between employers and employed than in Europe. Sixth-The carrying and use of arms. A coward from Europe picks up courage in the United States. ries being much better kept, the workthe more political issues are quite played out and the social question jumps to the eyes without disguise. Tenth-The influence on the capitalist class on the State and Federal Governments is clear to all and corruption is too often practised for men to be hopeful of ceful change. The Knights of Labor have, I think, done well in choosing the eight-hour law as the first field of battle. Eight hours of hard work are clearly enough for any man or woman in a day. A horse which

ducts are divided. The movement accustomed them to forced, will give the men more time to study their social condition. The working classes are ripe for this particular change in all civilized countries, and the movement can at once be made international. To me it seems it was a messake to begin any skirmishing with strikes and poycotts prior to this great effort, as well as to endeavor

to force men into traites unions. By far a wider com-bination than trades unions. By far a wider com-bination than trades unionism is needed.

Trades unionism itself is merely an aristocracy of abor.
The outrages and attacks have probably embittered some against the workers who might otherwise have been friendly. Nevertheless it is the most important movement by the workers which has yet taken place. machines will soon come on to lower wages and throw men out of work, but the shorterday will remain a boon. It is a step of course toward collectivism, though only an initial step. The hope of a peaceful solution to the nition of that antagonism and a readiness on the part of the well-to-do classes to perceive plain facts.

President Cleveland's message has, in my judgment,

done much to render a peaceful solution possible just because he has not thrown his weight on the side of the capitalists as every one auticipated he would. As an outsider, having certainly no prejudice in favor of either political party in the United States, I am quite confident would help the Democratic party and do still more toward a peaceful settlement if he went a greatdeal further in the same direction. No one can fear that capital will have too little power in the present social nditions for some time to come. It is surely therefore the duty of the Executive to help on the development of the social and economical forces represented by the growing labor party now struggling for an outlet below. To be really beneficial to the present and the next generation it is essential that the socialization of the means of production and consequent change of industrial basis should take place ; peacefully and

However rapidly the change may come it would be discreditable to humanity if in the United States, with iversal suffrage a Republican form of government and freedom of speech, a means cannot be found of giving to an organized and educated democracy that con over the industrial resources of the country to which all admit in theory that it is entitled. The danger of armed conflict and civil war lies in the pusillanimity of the Executive where capital is concerned and in the ignorance of scientific political economy of the well-to II. M. HYNDMAN.

INTERESTS OF THE DOMINION.

MONTREAL, May 7 (Special).-Considerable excitement was caused in town to-day over the seizure made by the customs officials upon the firm of Patterson, Kissock & Co. For some time the authorities were informed that the firm were passing goods at undervaluation. The customs officials tried to get access to the firm's books but without success. The officers reported to the customs authorities when it was decided that the seizure would be made this morning. Hot words passed tween Bailiff Marsan, who had been appointed guardian by the Court, and the officers since yesterday afternoon. The firm had taken legal advice and a petition had been presented to one of the Judges sitting in the Chambers praying that, inasmuch as the firm had good ground for the non-compliance withe order of the Custom House authorities, the Court appoint a guardian. which revolvers were drawn. Fearing the result the firm telephoned for the police. Detectives arrived but their services were not required. Meanwhile Officer

OTTAWA, May 7 (Special). - The resolutions condemning the hanging of Riel were defeated in the Quebec Legis-lature this morning by a vote of 18 for to 41 against.

HALIFAX, May 7.—The steamer George Shattuck left here early in March on a sealing voyage. Since then but little has been heard of her, and much anxiety for her safety has been feit among the friends of her crew. Today she reported at North Sydney, with 740 seals, mostly old harp, from two days' opportunity. With the exception of her propeller being disabled she sustained no damage of consequence.

HAMILTON, Ont., May 7.—An extensive landslide oc-

curred east of Dundas at midnight last night, covering the Groat Western Railway track for eighly yards, the earth in some places being piled up to a height of forty feet.

SEIZURE OF AN AMERICAN VESSEL.

STATEMENT OF THE CAPTAIN.

A FISHING SCHOONER PURCHASING BAIT IN DOMIN-

ION WATERS. HALIFAX, May 7 (Special) .- The first seizure of American fishermen was made at Digby port on the Bay of Fundy to-day, and it is a matter of satisfaction here, as it is hoped that it will lead to an early settlement of the disputed points. The dispatches say that two American fishing vessels came into the Annapolis basin yesterday to procure balt. Knowing that the flagship Landsdowne was in St. John a telegram was sent by Customs Collector Viets and early this morning the steamer appeared. In the meantime one of the fishermen had gone away, but the other was still here with canvas fastened over the stern to prevent identification. She was boarded by an officer from the Landsdowne, who intimated that Admiral Scott desired that the canvas should be removed from the stern and that she should take a speedy departure. This was acceded to. The schooner was the David J. Adams, Captain Allen Kinney, of Gloucester. Mass. She hoisted sails, but the wind being light she made slow progress and could not get far. Meanwhile proof of her having purchased bait was obtained and the Landsdowne started in pursuit and brought her back to port for formal investigation, which was held on board by Admiral Scott and Collector Viets. The purchase of bait being proved the schooner was formally seized. A crew from the Landsdowne was placed on board and the schooner was sent to St. John, where the trial will be held.

A dispatch from Digby says that Captain Allan Kinney, of the Schooner David J. Adams, makes the follow-

We made St. George's Channel between the hour of ten and eleven for the purpose of getting bait in the basin, but did not get any. We spoke the fishing schooner Lizzie Magee, and inquired if any balt was to be had in the basin. The answer received was there had been fifteen barrels caught, but they and a schooner had purchased it. I continued on my course up the basin and anchored about one mile above Bear Island, where we laid till morning. When in the act of weighing anchor I noticed a steamer coming in, which we supposed to be the mail steamer Secret from St. John. Just as we had our anchor hauled short and the mainsail from the steamer, and it came toward us. I then knew us out, which order we immediately set about to wind failed us and, being then in a calm with a strong nel, where we grounded. We were noticed by the down and pulled us off and then brought us back of as until they could inquire tuto the matter of our being in British waters. My home is two miles north of Campobello, N. B., where everybody is starving simply because they cannot sell their fish which they used to sell to American fishermen. I was driven out of there on that account myself, and unless there is a change everybody owned the vessel myself or was a part owner I would not mind it so much, but she belongs to J. Lewis, a poor man owning nothing but this vessel, and on her he

The crew also expressed the same feeling for the owner. The captain then said with a smile that if he had had a good breeze he would never have let a tub like the Lansdowne catch him. The Adams carried all told thirteen men. He said that she had done well all the spring and he now expected that he would lose

SHIPPING STOLEN LUMBER FROM ALASKA. CHICAGO, May 7.-A dispatch from San Francisco says: "It has been ascertained that the revenue cutter Rush, which sailed last week under secret orders from the Treasury Department, was in search o the schooners Gem and San Buenaventura, bound to this port from Alaska, and known to be loaded with lumber. As the land there is not open to pre-emption, it is unlawful to cut timber upon it, hence the Rush was ordered to seize the schooners. The San Buena-ventura, however, supped past the cutter, and began ventura, however, slipped past the cutter, and began unloading Wednesday. The special agent of the Treasury immediately procured the necessary papers, and to-day the schooner with 200,000 feet of pine and cedar was seized by the United States Marshal. The vessel is the property of the Alaska Trading Company, which owns a mill on the southern extremity of Wrangei Island. The schooner Gem, which has not yet arrived, is the property of the North Pacific Trading and Packing Company, which has a mill on the opposite side of the Island from that of the Alaska Company. The technical defence will be that the timber was cut by Indians and simply converted into lumber by the companies who purchased the logs."

LIFE ON THE CAROLINE ISLANDS.

SAN FRANCISCO, May 7 (Special).-Joseph Brinskin and Gustavus Wenswend, sailors, who have just arrived in this port, tell a romantic story of ship-wreck and of life on a small island of the Caroline group among the natives for lifteen months. They salled from Newcastle, Australia, on November 16, 1884. on the Australian bark Bothwick Castle, for Amoy, China. The vessel was wrecked on a reef of Mokin Island, in the Caroline group, on January 3, 1885. The crew of thirteen men took to the boats and saved a small quantity of food and clothing, reaching Mokin Island with great difficulty. They were treated kindly by the people. The natives are described as a fine looking peo-ple, but they have little intercourse with the outside world. After a sojourn of a year and a quarter Brinskin and Wenswend were taken off the island and brought to this port by the ship H. L. Tiernan.

WORD FROM A RUNAWAY HUSBAND. NEW-HAVEN, May 7 (Special) .- Mrs. Edward Littlefield, who lives in Bright st., received a letter from her husband who ran away from this city a few months ago with Dollie Hale, an octoroon, inclosing money for the support of his children. The case is an odd one. d made the Hale woman and her friends believe that he was a single man, and said that it was his brother who looked precisely like himself who was mar-ried and had two children. After spending \$300 or \$400 of her money, he deserted her and is now living with his folks in Providence.

CRIMES AND CASUALTIES-BY TELEGRAPH

A SOLDIER MURDERED IN CAMP.
FORT SULLY, Dak., May 7.—John Murphy, of Company
D, 11th Infantry, athas J. J. Harrington, was murdered
last night by some unknown person. The murder was
committed in the officers' quarters. The sentinels on
duty heard shooting in the direction in which his body
was found.

MANGLED DY A. COM.

MANGLED BY A DOG.

NORWICH, Mass., May 7.—A large dog belonging to Winslow Morse attacked a son, age three, of Mr. Morse's sister-in-law, Mrs. George H. Bateman, of Hyde Park, and heerated his face so severely that he will probably die. The dog was killed.

die. The dog was killed.

INDICTED FOR THE HACKETTSTOWN MURDER.

Hackettsrows, May 7.—James J. Titus, the janitor
of the Centenary Collectate Institute, charged with the
murder of Tille Smith on April 8, whose case has
been before the Grand Jury since Tuesday, was indiced
this afternoon on three counts: For assault and murder,
for murder while attempting rape, and murder by
attangulation. There is great excitement over the findting of the lury.

ing of the jury.

RUN OVER BY THE CARS.

CORRY, Penn., May 7 (special).—In the yard of the Buffalo, New-York and Philadelphia Railway here to-day William Newman, a brakeman, met with bis death by failing between the cars. Newman was an unmarried

man of twenty-two, and held an accident insurance for \$2,000.

MARCHING TO THE FRONTIER.

GREEKS PREPARING FOR BATTLE. GREAT ENTHUSIASM IN ATHEMS-FOREIGN MINIS-

TERS LEAVING GREECE ATHENS, May 7.-Two battations of the

Athens garrison have already started for the frontier embark at Laurium in order to avoit the blockaders

The populace are enthusiastic over the prospect of war with Turkey. Soldiers are parading the streets, singing patriotic songs. They are everywhere cheered, and are at present the most popular persons in the city. A large number of soldiers remain here. The soldiers at the garrison received with cheers the orders to march to the frontier. The foreign squadron has returned to Suda Bay. The Greek fleet has left Salamis and, it is believed, has gone to Paros.

o-day took with him all the members of the staff of th Turkish Legation, and caused all his and their persona

effects to be removed.

The secretaries of the other foreign legations will renain in an unofficial capacity for a time at least. The Russian Minister did not leave when the other Ministers departed, not having been instructed to do so. It is not believed that Russia will take any share with

the other Powers to coerce Greece.

The Pelepounesian Army has been ordered to The The Government has sent a gunbout to Constantin

to take away from the Turkish capital M. Conduriott the Greek Minister. The movements of the Turkish army threaten to make Thessaly the scene of the first warlike operations. The indications now point to a Turkish a lyance by way of

The Greek reserves at Volo and Valestino have been King's Escort is ready to start for the front.

The Government has announced its intention of de fending Greek territory against any and all advances by

Turkish troops are massing at Prevesa.

MR. CHAMBERLAIN ON HOME RULE.

STATING HIS OBJECTIONS TO THE BILL. CONDITIONS UNDER WHICH HE WILL VOTE FOR

THE SECOND READING. LONDON, May 7 .- Thomas Bolton, member of Parliament, wrote a letter to Mr. Champerlain asking ilm if he would support the Home Rule bill on its see ond reading provided it be considered a simple affirma tion of the principle of Home Rule, leaving the question of the retention of Irish members open for consideration

"If Mr. Gladstone will maintain the Imperial Parlia uent as the supreme representative authority in th kingdom I will gratefully accept the concession an rote for the second reading of the bill. But I am unable to find in Mr. Gladstone's manifesto any such assurance He asks us to grant Ireland the right to manage her ow iffairs. But if geographical considerations must yield to national sentiment, then the prayer of Protestan Ulater for separate consideration deserves equal atten-tion to that given the demands of the population Mr. hands. If it is in earnest in refusing to intrust its libe ties and fortunes to the Dublin Parliament, fellow-sul tects in England and Scotland will never suffer Ulster my position against the bill as proceeding on lines of set aration or colonial independence instead of federation I have considered the full representation of Ireland is the Imperial Parliament too important a detail to leav for the committee. The question must be settled on the threshold of the discussion. The extension of Home Rule to Scotland and Wales depends on the maintenanc of a united representation of the three countries in onsupreme Parliament, leading to a future federation of the great dependencies of the Crown and the welding of them into a mighty and harmonious empire. Mr. Glad-stone's alternative has rendered necessary anomalies and restrictions which no true Liberal will approve. H has produced a haiting measure which offers no reasonable prospect of a final settlement and which is certain to be a fulcrum for future agitation. He has brought us within a measurable distance of civil war, threatening the ultimate creation of a foreign hostile nation, whos reconquest is actually contemplated as a possible eventuality by the promoters of the measure. as uncertainty prevails in matters of such paramoun interest it is impossible for those who value the unity

Lord Carlingford, an old and intimate colleague of M ladstone, before joining the Liberal Unionist Commit tee, tried to obtain the scutiments of the Premier on the probable amendments to the Irish measures. He ascer-tained that the Home Kule bill would be maintained in

at a meeting to-day, adopted the resolutions favoring Mr. Gladstone's Irish policy, which were passed at the eeting of delegates in London on Wednesday. A resoit was his duty to support the Home Rule bill on its second reading. Mr. Chamberlain resents the decision of the Birmingham caucus, and maintains the position that uniess Mr. Gladstone makes concessions he will oppose

Mr. Trevelvan in a speech at Galashiels, said he would support the Home Rule bill provided the measare was modified in such a way that a firm hold would be kept upon Ireland, and also provided the Land Pur-chase bill be dropped. He said that he would not be loing his duty to the electors of Great Britain and Ireland if he supported proposals which he knew to be impracticable.

Earl Granville, speaking at Manchester, said the Government would not retire from the position it had assumed on the Irish question unless its Irish bills were defeated. He warmly approved Mr. Gladstone's Irish leasures. Lord Ernest Hamilton, member of Parliament for

Lord Ernest Hamilton, member of Parliament for North Tyrone, a Conservative, in a speech at London-derry declared that the people of Ulster would enforce their demand for a Parliament in Ulster in the event of Home Rule being granted to Ireland, and that if the worst came the southern Loyalists would help the northerners. Sir Richard Cress, Conservative, made a speech to-day at Knighton, Wales. He said he would gladly give some form of local government to England, Seotland or Wales, but he thought the establishment of a local government in Ireland would cause a loss of confidence among the capitalists there.

in Ireland would cause a loss of confidence among the capitalists there.

The Pall Mall Gazette to-day sent a reporter to the Wart Office to ask General Lord Wolseley if the had declared that if Home Ruie were granted to Ireland he would resten his command for the purpose of leading an army of Ulster men to resist the new Irish Government, and that one thousand other British officers would follow his example, as stated by Mr. William Johnston, Loyalist member of Parliament for South Belfast, in a speech at Dungannon last night. It was officially decied that General Wolseley had ever made any such statements.

LONDON, May 8 .- The Standard says that if the Home Rule bill is carried Lord Hartington will

the Home Rule bill is carried Lord Hartington win support the Land Purchase measure.

The Daily News, referring to Mr. Chamberlain's reply to Mr. Bolton, says: "Coming on the eve of a Cabinet Council notoriously summoned for a concliatory purpose, Mr. Chamberlain's letter will fatally strengthen the position of those who declare that, in an excess of personal irritation, he is resolved to the full extent of his influence to Inflict upon Mr. Gladstone a final rebuil for the failure of his pians to pacify Ireland.

KEMPTON PARK SPRING MEETING. LONDON, May 7 .- This was the first day of

the Kempton Park spring meeting. The race for the Kempton Park grand prize was won by Lord Calthorpe's bay colt Scherzo. A Taylor's bay colt the Sun was second, and A. F. Pritchard's bay colt by Muneaster out second, and A. F. Pricenards pay cost by admeasure of Mrs. Jones was third. The last betting was 3 to 1 against Scherze, 3 to 1 against The Sun and 2 to 1 against the Muncaster cost. There were nine starters. Scherze won easily by a length and a half, three-quarters of a length between second and third.

VIENNA, May 7 .- The weather in Hungary ontinues to be of Arctic severity. The railway at Gratz is blocked by snow. A large proportion of the crops and vines has been ruined.

COLLISION AND LOSS OF LIFE. LONDON, May 7 .- The British steamer Martello, Captain Jenkins, from New-York April 25 for Hull, came is collision with and sunk the cutter Ida of the Lizard Point Lighthouse. One person was drowned.

UNEMPLOYED WORKINGMEN ARRESTED. LONDON, May 7 .- A meeting of several thouand unemployed workingmen was held at Mauchester to-day. Eight persons were arrested for disorderly conduct. FRAGMENTS OF CABLE NEWS.

PARIS, May 7.—Heart Rochefort, Editor of L'Intronsigeant, and M. Portalise fought a dual with pistols today. Four shots were fired by each contestant, none of
which did any harm.

BERLIN, May 7.—The Lower House of the Prassian
Landtsy has adopted the Ecclesiastical bill in its en-

ANARCHIST DENS SEARCHED

DYNAMITE SHELLS AND ARMS FOUND. FRIGHTENED OFFENDERS ARRESTED-NOISY 80-

CIALISTS PINED. [BY TELEGRAPH TO THE TRIBUNE.]

CHICAGO, May 7.-More arrests of Anarchists occurred to-day. The police continue rapidly to follow up the clews obtained respecting the incendiary circles. It is noted as a peculiar circumstance that the arrest of nearly every one made thus far has been followed by the discovery of a quantity of guns and explosives, proving hat the leaders were adepts in the matter of infernal made at any of the armories frequented by these people awaits them has had its effect upon many who were prominent in the organization. They have either fled from the city, or are in close concealment. The terror with which the class has already been inspired, is no the distance of every one of the men thus far placed under arrest. Early this morning, the police arrestel William Seliger, age thirty-one, who lives at No. 442 Sedgwickst. In his house the police discovered a lot of dynamite, two guns and numerous cartridges. When taken into

the Chicago Avenue Station his face was ghastly white

and he was so frightened that all he could do was to give

his name. The reserve policemen gathered about to look at him and he almost fainted. A detachment of officers in the afternoon visited No. 741 Loomis-st. They found James Turek and his family in the basement, and a search unearthed a shotgun, ten pounds or more of powder, several loaded revolvers and nundreds of communist papers and books. Among the latter was Herr Most's "How to Make Dynamite" and several pamphlets on the destruction of property and lives. These were confiscated and taken to the station. Turck is a Bobemian carpenter, about thirty-five, and has been here eighteen years. He is married and has seven children. Until recently he was secretary of military group that held meetings near Laffin and neteenth sts. An effort was made to obtain the names of the company, but he refused to divulge them. The eaves in his book containing the record of the group were cut out. Rudolph Schauboidt, a machinist, brother-in-law of Schwab, was arrested this morning. He is known to have been on the waron from which the speeches left the wagon just before the bomb was exploded. Schauboldt was taken to the Central Station and questioned concerning his actions and knowledge of the incidents on the night in question, but nothing was de-

veloped to criminate him and he was released. Some evidence additional to what the police already had, tending to prove that the Aparchists were bent on mischief, came to light to-day. Early on Tuesday even Haymarket Square, a man purchased nineteen boxes of The locality mentioned is known to be thickly inhabited significant enough to call for an investigation, in view of the subsequent events. The detectives feel assured tha wholesale assassination was intended by the Anarchists. and that the principals in the plot were the trio under arrest and Parsons, the fugitive.

The subscription lists of the Arbeiter Zeitung, which vere captured when the office was raided, are service able to the police, though they say little about it. The mulatto wife of Parsons called at the sheriff's office

this morning and asked permission to visit Spies, Fielded and Schwab in jail. Sheriff Halchett answered with a positive refusal. Mrs. Parsons, who is a virulent Socialst speaker, appeared to be completely broken down.

Among the internal machines found is a shell of lea about four inches in diameter and as round as an orange. It is cast in two parts. The two cups are fastened together by an iron bolt running through them and fastened at the top by a three-quarter inch nut, just tike the one found in the bole supposed to have be made by the bomb in Desplaines-st. The bomb is flued near the nut, a hole one-eighth of an inch in diameter was drilled, and in this a fuse was found inserted. The entire bomb fastened together weighs less than sixteen ounces. In another place were found two pieces of gas pipe, each about eight inches in length. One is about an inch, and the other an inch and a half in diameter. The bottom of the pipe is filled with lead cast in clay. The top, in which the fuse is placed, is made of a neat

An old-fashioned shell was found in the lumber yards of Charles Reitz, at No. 27 North Canal-st., this morning. It had a percussion cap and was ready for use. It

The State's Attorney was again in consultation with the city law officers to-day with reference to the indictment of Spies and his companions for the murder of the three officers who have already died from injuries caused intention to summon a special grand jury. The next grand jury does not meet until a week from next Mon-day. The press and many citizens are urging the imme-

date trial of the conspirators. The Journal on this point says: "Justice should be prompt in dealing with the arrested Anarchists. The law regarding accessories to erime in this state is so plain that their trials will be short. A special grand jury should be at once empanicled, indictments should immediately be found and the trials should proceed. Sharp and decisive measures are those which the times require. To daily with justice is to defeat it. A vigorous administration of the law and a specially proceed and establish order.

The Times says the process of the says of the state of the trials of the same and establish order.

The Times says the politation of Chicaro, caused by the occasion of the trials of the trials of the assassinations. To this can a special Grand Jury should be summoned at once, which could not fail to return true bills against the macreants at present in custody. Then let the prosecuting attorney do his duty and the courts may be trusted to do theirs. There should be endedly amin omiscarriage of justice." The lumber district was quiet to-day for the first time since the strike was begun. At McCormick's and in the Hohemian colony, which clusters around the now notorious corner of Eighteenth-st. and Centre-ave., mareny has apparently disappeared. The building on the southwest corner, which contained the drug store have completely disappeared, such and search of the drug store have completely disappeared, such and contained the drug store have completely disappeared, such and trummings and signs. The whitsey shop, owned by Charies Weiskopf, fared as badiy. Sledves, casings and fitted the drug store have completely disappeared, such and trummings and signs. The whitsey shop, owned by Charies Weiskopf, fared as badiy. Sledves, casings and fittens and follows the region of the control of the co

URGING TO CRIME IN PITTSBURG. PITTSBURG, May 7 (Special).-It was learned

to-day that Anarchist circulars of the most incendiary kind were distributed in the Woods Run, or lower dis trict of Allegheny City, last night. On the title page appeared in large letters: " Revolt ; an American to Americans, by W. I. Gorsuen, Group I. Allegheny International Workingmen's Association." The official registry of Americants for the two cities gives the meetpiace of Group I as Jefferson Hall, Madison-ave, and Americans, by W. L. Gorsuen, Group I. Allegheny International Workingmen's Association." The official registry of Anarchists for the two cities gives the meetplace of Group I as Jefferson Hall, Madison-ave, and Second-st., Allegheny. The group meets every evening. The wholesale arrest of laborers in the employ of the Chartiers Natural Gas Company attracted many radians to Woods Run and it is supposed the distributors of the circulars thought it a favorable time for an entire of the circulars thought it a favorable time for an entire of the circulars thought it a favorable time for an entire of the circulars thought it a favorable time for an entire of the circulars thought it a favorable time for an entire of the circulars thought it a favorable time for an entire of the circulars thought it a favorable time for an entire of the circulars thought it a favorable time for an entire of the circulars thought it as favorable time for an entire of the course the water was rough, a circumstance which caused Eighty-eight to steer widely from the direct course to get to the mill dam wall as a protection from the wind. Eighty-nine surprised her triends by leading Eighty-seven, which this morning was the favorable time direct course to get to the mill dam wall as a protection from the wind. Eighty-nine surprised her triends by leading Eighty-seven, which this morning was the caused Eighty-eight to steer widely from the direct course to get to the mill dam wall as a protection from the wind. Eighty-nine surprised her triends by leading Eighty-seven, which this morning was the circular to stee with the upper end of the course the water was rough, a circumstance which caused Eighty-eight to steer widely from the direct course to get to the unit dam wall as a protection from the wind. Eighty-nine surprised her the direct course to get to the unit dam wall as a protection from the wind. Eighty-nine surprised her the upper end of the course the water was rough, a circumstance which caused Eighty-eight to steer widely from the d

Chicago circulars, recommending the slaughter of policemen, were received in this city to-day. Gorsuch recently held meetings in Allegheny City and defied the Mayor to disperse them.

THE RIOTERS COWED IN MILWAUKEE. MEN AFRAID TO GATHER IN CROWDS-VERDICT ON

MILWAUKEE, May 7 (Special).—The day has been uneventful and if surface indications can be relied on the rioters have expended their force. The Fourth Battalion, which has been on duty at the works of the North Chicage Rolling Mills at Bay View continuously since Monday morning, was relieved this afternoon, Companies of the 1st Regiment were on outy at the rolling mills to-night under command of Lieutenant-Colonel Lagrange, of Janesville. At the First Milwankee car shops the Delavan and Whitewater companies are stationed under command of Major Colwell, of Whitewater. At the Atlas Foundry, considered a possible point of attack, the Beloit and Darlington Companies and the Watertown Rifles are doing guard duty under command of Captain Holliday, of Whitewater. Colonel Lewis, of Monroe, is in command at the armory. At 9 o'clock an orderly and a squad of dragoons returned from making their rounds and reported to General Chapman ail quiet. Governor Rusk said this evening that he and General Chapman should stay in Milwaukee till Monday. To-morrow he will have a consultation with Chief Ries and Sheriff Baschen as to the course to be pursued, and it is thought likely if all is quiet on Monday that the troops will be ordered home. There have been no gatherings of a riotous nature since Thursday afternoon

This morning a crowd gathered at Allis's Works with the avowed determination of driving off the militia, but they went away quietly when the troops

appeared.

The funeral of one of the victims of the shooting was held to-day and although trouble was anticipated, held to-day and although trouble was anticipated, none occurred. Women attired in red aprons and voeiferously using their tongues circulate widely on the streets, but the men appear cowed by Tuesday morning's volley. A coroner's jury held an inquest this alternoon over the remains of two of the Poles who were killed at Bay View and returned a vertice that they came to their deaths accidentally while acting with a mob. The verdict added that the officers in command of the troops acted in a human manner in ordering the firing to cease as soon as it became apparent that the mob halted.

command of the troops acted in a distance apparent that the mob halted.

Grottkan and Hirth who were arrested as Socialists yesterday and as abetters of the riot both deny that they incited the people to riot, or that they know any Polacks and agree that the Knights of Labor leader, Robert Schilling, is responsible for all the trouble, Both the Socialists will go before the grand jury tomorrow. The District-Attorney said to-night that he had enough proof to compass their indictment. Little was done to-day in the factories and there is from 10,000 to 12,000 men idle. Building is at a standstill on account of the refusal of the unskilled laborers to work. The journeymen masons and stone cutters are ready to go to work. The laborers had a meeting last night and passed incendiary resolutions denouncing Governor Rusk, Mayor Wallder and the militia. The masons express a determintaion to go to work on Monday and so do the carpenters, of whom about 2 000 are idle. John Plankinton's packing house began operations again this morning, after being closed six days.

The Cabinet Makers' Union expelled three of their members who served as special policemen.

DEFENDING THE ANARCHIST PRINTERS.

CHICAGO, Ill., May 7 .- The Arbeiter Zeitung made its appearance again this morning, though in reduced form. The old paper was a large, prosperous-looking folio sheet, while to-day's issue is a ten by twelve hand-bill. The leading article is addressed to the workingmen of Chicago, and after relating the difficulties they had in publishing the paper, owing to the arrest of all the printers and editors, the article says:

arrest of all the printers and editors, the article says:

These twenty-two printers were arrested upon the ridiculous charge of murder—people who did nothing but their work and for which they were paid. Ball was refused for them. On all sides there was a systematic attempt to make the reappearance of the paper impossible. . . You see then, workingmen, that the ruling class understands better than you the value of a ruling class understands better than you the value of a ruling class understands better than you the value of a ruling class understands better than you the value of a ruling class understands better than you the value of a ruling class understands better than you the value of a ruling class in the property of the control of the control of the paper has always conducted. It cannot be the fight for freedom and right that this paper has always conducted. It is powered and unhesitatingly forward, in spite of chicanery of the ruling classes! . . Again, workingmen—do your duty; we will do ours.

In another part of the paper is an article which indi-

In another part of the paper is an article which indirectly charges that the dynamite which the police found in their building was brought there by the officers them-

After the police had arrested the editors, they carefully searched the building, but found nothing. A short time afterward they reappeared and arrested all connected with the paper, and behold! they also found dynamite. They are also said to have found a revolver and an old file. Indeed, dreadful! And this find is said to prove that the printers are murderers. selves. The paragraph runs:

is a conspiracy to suppress the paper for ever. In a con-spicuous part of the handfull is printed the comments of the New York Volks Zeitung on the arrest of Schenek and Braunschweig in that city.

LONDON, May 7.—Secretary McCulloch, of the Glasgow section of the Social Democratic Federation, writes: "Glasgow Socialists cordially sympathize with the efforts of workmen in America to emancipate labor and overthrow capitalists, and they sympathize with the Chicago Socialists in their conflict with the poince while resisting hourgeois tyrrany and crucity."

THE FIRE RECORD.

THE LOSS IN MR. HEWITT'S LIBRARY.

A fire patrolman was in charge of Abram S. Hewitt's house, No. 9 Lexington-ave, yesterday afternoon, and no attempt has been made to figure out the loss on the burned fibrary or the insurance upon it. Mr. Hewitt was telegraphed for from Washington and was expected to arrive last night. The rest of the family, with the exception of one son, are travelling in Europe. Inside the library the floor was strewn with paper ashes and naif-burnt leaves and volumes. The books had not yet been arranged in the shelves when the fire took place, and no one about the house could tell just what part of the library had been lost. Many half-burnt public documents were to be seen, however, and young Mr. Hewitt thinks that his father's working political library has been destroyed in great part. The loss on the books was put by the police at \$4,000. Hewitt's house, No. 9 Lexington-ave. yesterday after-

BURNING WRECK ON THE LEHIGH VALLEY ROAD Easton, Penn., May 7 .- A long Lehigh Valley freight train was wrecked at Drake's Creek, thirteen miles above Mauch Chunk, to-day, by the breaking of an fire in some way, and ignited the other broken cars and merchandise. The broken cars are a mass of rubbish, merchandise. The broken cars area mass of rubbish, and the track is twisted. Some of the barrels of oil rolled down to the Lenigh River, and burned on the water while fleating down stream. The kinding wood factory at Bridgeport, below White Haven, of which A. B. Jones is president, was destroyed by fire. This factory gave employment to 150 men.

LOSSES IN VARIOUS PLACES.

Rossville, Ill., May 7. - Four business houses and one dwelling were destroyed by fire last night. Loss \$30,000: insurance \$20,000. MacMinnville, Ore., May 7. - John Sax's flouring mill

was burned this morning. Loss \$30,000; insurance, \$25,000. The origin of the fire is unknown. WILKESBARRS, Penn., May 7.-The Pioneer kindlingwood factory, near White Haven, Penn., was burned today. The origin of the fire is unknown. The loss is said to be \$30,000. The property was owned by men in Jersey City.

FLORENCE, Wis., May 7.—The dwelling of Ira Pixley, a nomesteader of Florence County, was destroyed by fire on Wednesday night. Three children and a Mrs. Henry were badly burned. One girl, age two, was burned to death, only a tew charred bones being found. The house caught from a forest fire. AYER, Mass., May 7.—Q. W. Randlett's house and liv-

ery stable, with six horses and all the livery stock, were burned. Some of the house furniture was saved. The insurance is about \$2,500. The fire was probably of insurance is about \$2,500.

WASHINGTON, Penn., May 7.—At 12:30 this morning Washington, Penn., May 7.—At 12:30 this morning the two wells of Thayer, No. 1, were set on fire by an incendiary. The fire spread to the derrick of Gordon well, No. 1, a few rods distant, and it was burned to the ground. Workmen saw the incendiary running from the

PHILADELPHIA, May 7 (Special).-Flames damaged Magee's ale and porter brewery, in Vine-st., this after noon. The loss was small. SOPHOMORES WINNING AT HARVARD.

annual class races this afternoon, the sophomore crew came in handily with a lead of fifteen feet clear water. "Eighty-nine" came second, followed by the " Eightyseven" boat, which was about ten feet benind. " Eighty six," as she has done for the last three years, came in bad fourth. The day was fine for racing, although at

NEW-YORK FOR HOME RULE.

ENTHUSIASTIC MEETING IN ITS FAVOR.

SPEECHES BY GOVERNOR HILL, MAYOR GRACE. SENATOR SHERMAN AND OTHERS.

The meeting in the Academy of Music last night to support the demand of Ireland for legislative indesendence and to approve Gladstone's Home Rule bill was both large and enthusiastic. The doors were no sooner opened than there was a rush through the main entrance which filled the halt in less than five minutes and there were hundreds of persons outside who could not get in, yet they waited patiently and took up the refrain of the cheers which came at intervals from the building within. The hall was tastefully decorated with Irish and American flags and bunting, while Bayne's 69th Regiment band beightened the enthusiasm with such ringing notes as those of "The Star Spangled Banuer" and "O'Donnell Aboo," O'Donovan Rossa interrupted the proceedings with a resolution against Gladatone but no one hatened to him, Governor Abbett made the tit of the evening by his ready response to an interruption. He had just uttered a portion of a sentence beginning with " I don't like rime," when some one in the audience amid much laughter shouted, " I do."

"Then," retorted Governor Abbett, "'tis well for you that you don't live in New-Jersey." Cheers and laughter greeted this deserved rebuke. Among those on the platform were Eugene Kelly, Mayor Grace, Archbishop Corrigan, Governor Abbett, General Itewart L. Woodford, Senator Sherman, General James R O'Beirne, Congressman Grosvenor, of Ohio; General Ewing, Recorder Smyth, James B. Killen, Josept J. O'Donohue, ex-Senator John Fox, Matthew Leavy, Bryan McSwyny, John J. Rogers, Justice Duffy, C. C. Shayne, Patrick Ford and Austin Ford, of "The Irish World," Edmund L. Cary, John Howard, Justice O'Gorman, Henry L. Hoguet, John T. Hoffman, Dr. William B. Wallace, David McClure, Judge Edward Browne, Miles M. O'Brien, William A. Lalor, J. J. Traynor, Register Reilly, the Rev. Father White, the Rev. Peter L. Connelly, Assistant District-Attorney Fitzgerald, James P. Farrell, E. D. Farrell, the Rev. Father James Dougherty, Dr. John T. Nagle and L.

Professor R T Greener read several letters of sym rathy. Samuel J. Tilden wrote:

I cordially and carnestly concur with you in desiring to give the most imposing expression of the approval, admiration and applause with which America regards the magnificent effort of the English Premier to crown his career of illustrious services to mankind by giving the blessings of Home Rule to the long misgoverned people of Ireland. Next to the renowned Gladstone the meed of gratitude is due to Parnell for so signal an advance of the case of local self-government among mankind. Congressman Hewitt wrote:

Congressman Hewitt wrote:

Mr. Gladstone seems to have profited by the lessons of experience and to have adopted a noney which will not only give peace to mankind but will be the beginning of a new era of prosperity in Great Britain. Whether Parliament will go the full length of his recommendation at its present session is a matter of but little consequence. The example of the United States has proven that diverse interests and races an be accommodated to each other only by the decentralization of power and the diffusion of government so as to be under the control, so far as may be practicable, of local influences.

The following was received from the Rev. Dr. Howard The following was received from the Rev. Dr. Howard

Crosby:

Gladstone's noble letter to his Midlothian constituents
will show that prejudice and not justice has governed
England's treatment of freland in all the past. All
honor to the man who meets this inveterate prejudice
unflinchingly and is ready to fail, if need he with the
standard of rightcousness firmly grasped in his hand.

Letters were also read from Lieutenaut General P. H. Sheridan, Judge Noah Davis, George William Curtis, Lieutenant Governor Jones, Thomas F. Bayard, Levi P. Morton, George Jones, Governor Pattison, Pennsylvania; Governor Robinson, Massachusetts, Whitelaw Reid and ex-Postmaster-General Jomes. The following is a list of vice-presidents and secretaries of the meeting

VICE-PRESIDENTS.

Grover Cieveland William R. Grace Conguing William R. Grace Rescue Conguing William M. Evers Alano G. Thurman Governor Leon abbott James G. Blaine George William Jacob Ruppert Dr. Henry Imhoff Joseph Dillon Joseph Dillon Joseph Dillon Joseph Mores Heach Mires Beach Horsen Hosen Horsen Hosen Horsen Hors

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On the motion of Eugene Kelly, Mayor Grace was

made temporary chairman. He said:

Charles T. Walter Charles Horth

On the motion of Eugene Kelly, Mayor Grace was made temporary chairman. He sand:

LADDES AND GENTLEMEN: My presence here to-night is in accordance with my own wishes, but against the absolute prohibition of my physician, who has prohibited me under pain of heavy penalties from going out into the night air. The occasion is, however, so important and the audience so distinguished and enthusiastic that I feel, too, that the presence of the Mayor of the City of New-York upon such an occasion will be only a further proof, if such be needed, that the American people have made up their minis definitely apon the great question which is now agitating the British Empire; that their sympathy is unreservedly with Mr. Gladstone in the crowning work of his long and needl career and with the aims and aspirations of Mr. Parnell and the Irish Parliamentary party. [Auphanse,] The principle embodied in the proposed measure for the relief of Ireland evokes by its mere mention the entimisam of any assemblage of true Americans grathered to-gether for the purpose of expressing a friendly inseres in a great crisis in the history of a friendly power. It appeals, it is true, to Irishmen, to representatives of the Irish race and not American support of the best moral support of distinctively. American sympathy, American support of distinctively. American sympathy, American support of distinctively. American sympathy, American support of the best moral support of the propension of the propens CAMBRIDGE, May 7 (Special) .- In the Harvard

Governor Hill was then introduced as the chairman of the evening and on rising to speak was warming

greeted. His address was as follows:
Fellow-Citizens: For the kind partiality of your committee in inviting me to preside upon this occasion